



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – DMLT-2023/DMLT-2024

Course Name – Parasitology & Animal Care

Course Code - DMLT402

(Semester IV)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

(i) What is the name of the stage of the malaria parasite life cycle that invades and replicates within red blood cells, causing symptoms of the disease?

- a) Sporozoites
- b) Trophozoites
- c) Merozoites
- d) Gametocytes

(ii) Which of the following diagnostic tests can differentiate between *Taenia solium* and *Taenia saginata* infections?

- a) Microscopic examination of stool samples
- b) Serological testing
- c) PCR-based techniques
- d) Imaging techniques like CT scan or MRI

(iii) Which of the following parasites infects red blood cells?

- a) *Giardia lamblia*
- b) *Taenia saginata*
- c) *Plasmodium falciparum*
- d) *Enterobius vermicularis*

(iv) Which of the following parasites causes anemia by infecting red blood cells in humans?

- a) *Schistosoma mansoni*
- b) *Taenia solium*
- c) *Echinococcus granulosus*
- d) *Plasmodium vivax*

(v) A patient presents with symptoms of fever, chills, headache, and fatigue. A blood smear shows the presence of parasites inside red blood cells. Which of the following parasites is the most likely cause of the patient's symptoms?

- a) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- b) *Taenia saginata*
- c) *Plasmodium falciparum*
- d) *Enterobius vermicularis*

(vi) What parasite is most likely responsible for causing a patient's symptoms of bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and fever when trophozoites are found in a stool sample?

- a) *Plasmodium falciparum*
- b) *Trypanosoma cruzi*
- c) *Entamoeba histolytica*
- d) *Leishmania donovani*

8. Describe the morphological form of *Trichus trichiura*. (5)
9. Compare and contrast between *taenia solium* and *taenia saginata*. (5)
10. Illustrate the optimal laboratory methods for detecting and differentiating on sporozoite and merozoite stages in clinical specimens? (5)
11. Explain the advantages and limitations of the saline preparation technique for diagnosing parasitic infections. (5)
12. Illustrate the implications of the various stages of *Ascaris lumbricoides*, such as the egg, larva, and adult stages, on its infectivity, clinical manifestation, and management strategies . (5)

OR

Compare and contrast between the different stages of *Wuchereria bancrofti*, including the microfilariae, larvae, and adult stages, impact the transmission, diagnosis, and treatment of lymphatic filariasis. (5)

LIBRARY
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata -700125